

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1946

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1946 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on Monday, January 28, 1946, The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman,
Mr. Finley, Vice Chairman,
Mr. Aldrich,
Mr. Reinhard,
Mr. Sterne,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Lawrie,
also H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary

and Administrative Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on November 30, 1946, were approved.

2. RATIFICATION OF SUBMISSION APPROVED DURING INTERIM OF MEETING:

(a) President Truman Inaugural Medal: Under date of December 3, 1945, Honorable Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, submitted photographs of models by John R. Sinnock, Engraver of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the Truman Presidential Medal. Mrs. Ross stated in her letter:

"A prompt response will be appreciated, inasmuch as it would facilitate the production of the medals in time for Christmas."

The photographs were sent to Mr. Lawrie, who reported concerning them as follows:

Easton, Md., December 9, 1946.

"The President Truman Inaugural Medal seems to me satisfactory. It is one of Mr. Sinnock's best, I think. I should say, from my impression of the President from photographs, that the portraiture is perfect.

"The reverse will, I believe, look even better when reduced to medal size. The models are excellent, although I miss distinction of design."

Accordingly, the Chairman sent a letter to Mrs. Ross, approving the models (Exhibit A). The Commission ratified the action taken.

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HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1945

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1945 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building, on Monday,

January 28, 1945. The following members were present:

Mr. Blaine, Chairman,
Mr. Wiley, Vice Chairman,
Mr. Aldrich,
Mr. McInnis,
Mr. Starnes,
Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Lawrie,
Also H. E. Gammeter, Secretary

and Administrative Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting

of the Commission of Fine Arts held on November 20, 1945, were approved.

2. RECEPTION OF JOURNAL OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS:

(a) President Truman Inaugural Medal: Under date of December 8, 1945,

Honorable Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the Mint, submitted photographs of models by John A. Sinnock, Engraver of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the Truman Presidential Medal. Mrs. Ross stated in her letter:

"A prompt response will be appreciated, inasmuch as it would facilitate the production of the medals in time for Christmas."

The photographs were sent to Mr. Lawrie, who reported concerning them

as follows:

"The President Truman Inaugural Medal seems to me satisfactory. It is one of Mr. Sinnock's best, I think. I should say, from my impression of the President from photographs, that the portrait is perfect. The reverse will, I believe, look even better when reduced to medal size. The models are excellent, although I miss distinction of design."

Accordingly, the Chairman sent a letter to Mrs. Ross, approving the

models (Exhibit A). The Commission ratified the action taken.

5. PLANS FOR EXTENSION OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES: The Commission took note of protests from organizations and individuals that had come to their attention during the past month in opposition to a proposed extension of the Executive Offices of the President at the White House. The sum of \$1,650,000 had been made available in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 269, 79th Congress), but in the meantime the House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the Independent Offices Bill with a view toward stopping the project.

However, information was received from the White House that Mr. Lorenzo S. Winslow, the Architect, had been directed not to stop work on the drawings and that he was prepared to comply with the request of the Commission to submit further studies. Accordingly, certain studies were presented to the Commission by Mr. Winslow, in company with Hon. H. C. Crim, Chief Usher of the White House.

A discussion followed. It was decided that the museum feature, proposed for the East Wing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, should be abandoned (if President Truman would agree) in order to conserve office space. It was noted that, while protests had been made about having a cafeteria, none had been indicated on the plans.

Mr. Winslow indicated that the proposed extension will extend to a line parallel to the south wall of the "State, War and Navy Building," 145 feet.

The architect members of the Commission, Messrs. Aldrich, Reinhard, and Murphy, inspected the plans. Mr. Reinhard drafted a Memorandum in their behalf, embodying criticisms and suggestions, as follows:

Mr. Winslow presented six or more studies of the circular stage end of the proposed Press Conference Room with the hope that one might clear up the conflict that existed between the curved end of the adjoining President's Office.

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St. Vincent, the architect, had been directed not to stop work on the drawings

and that he was prepared to comply with the request of the Commission to submit

further studies. Accordingly, certain studies were presented to the Commission

by Mr. Vincent, in company with Mr. H. C. Smith, Chief Clerk of the White House.

A discussion followed. It was decided that the museum feature, proposed

for the East Wing by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, should be abandoned (it

President Truman would agree) in order to conserve office space. It was noted

that, while protests had been made about having a cafeteria, none had been

indicated on the plans.

Mr. Vincent indicated that the proposed extension will extend to a line

parallel to the south wall of the "State, War and Navy Building," 145 feet.

The architect members of the Commission, Messrs. Aldrich, Belmont, and

Murphy, inspected the plans. Mr. Belmont drafted a memorandum in their

behalf, embodying criticisms and suggestions, as follows:

Mr. Vincent presented six or more studies of the circular stage and

of the proposed Press Conference room with the hope that one might clear up

the conflict that existed between the curved end of the adjoining President's

Office.

The Commission feel that the studies presented do not improve this condition and suggested that Mr. Winslow make a new study of the plan locating the Press Conference Room on the north axis of the West Wing; that is, to provide for having this room run North and South. This suggestion was roughed out on a sketch and all felt that a serious study should be made of this scheme. In order to make this change, several minor rooms for utilities and toilets and a staircase will have to be omitted or relocated, and the Conference Room will have to be reduced in seating capacity. With this arrangement the cluttered feeling of the proposed plan around the President's Office would be eliminated and would give a direct entrance on the axis of the North Lobby between the Press Lounge and the Press Conference Room. A simple passageway or arcade may be arranged between the Press Conference Room and the President's Office.

Both Mr. Winslow and Mr. Crim agreed with the Architects of the Commission that a scheme as above outlined should be given careful study.

The Architect Members of the Commission again stressed to Mr. Winslow the fact that the Press Conference Room should be studied and designed with the requirements initially outlined, namely with Radio, Television, Movies, etc., and that it was their feeling that simple, dignified, classical forms and proportions should be adopted, omitting the use of traditional details.

A Memorandum to the Press, in support of the President in this matter, was adopted (Exhibit B)

The Commission feel that the studies presented do not improve this condition and suggested that Mr. Winslow make a new study of the plan locating the Press Conference room on the north axis of the West Wing; that is, to provide for having this room run north and south. This suggestion was roughed out on a sketch and it felt that a serious study should be made of this scheme. In order to make this change, several minor rooms for utilities and toilets and a staircase will have to be omitted or relocated, and the Conference room will have to be reduced in seating capacity. With this arrangement the cluttered feeling of the proposed plan around the President's Office would be eliminated and would give a direct entrance on the axis of the North Lobby between the Press Lounge and the Press Conference Room. A simple passageway or arcade may be arranged between the Press Conference Room and the President's Office. Both Mr. Winslow and Mr. Grim agreed with the Architects of the Commission that a scheme as above outlined should be given careful study. The Architect members of the Commission again stressed to Mr. Winslow the fact that the Press Conference Room should be studied and designed with the requirements initially outlined, namely with Radio, Television, Movies, etc., and that it was their feeling that simple, dignified, classical forms and proportions should be adopted, omitting the use of traditional details. A Memorandum to the Press, in support of the President in this matter, was adopted (Exhibit 3).

4. TEMPORARY STORAGE VAULTS, SUITLAND, MD: In December, 1945, the Public Buildings Administration submitted a design for temporary storage vaults to be built at Suitland, Md. The Secretary sent the design to Mr. Reinhard for comment, and he reported to the Chairman that there should be no objection to the erection of these vaults as temporary structures. The Chairman agreed and a letter was sent to the Public Buildings Administration, approving the design for these temporary structures (Exhibit C).

5. ROOSEVELT DIME: The Chairman stated that several weeks ago he drafted a letter to be sent to the Director of the Mint, which was brought to the attention of Mr. Lawrie, who suggested a few changes by way of additions, and that the letter was sent to Mrs. Ross accordingly (Exhibit D). The letter emphasized the fact that the services of leading medallists of the country should be secured when new coins are contemplated.

Chairman Clarke stated that the Director of the Mint reported that she could not wait to employ outside talent in this instance, since she was under orders to have the new dime ready for distribution for the "March of Dimes," (President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Birthday). She offered to submit the final design if the Commission would meet specially for this purpose, but such a meeting could not be arranged on but a few days' notice.

Mr. Lawrie felt that the Dime when minted would be satisfactory. He urged, however, that in the future the procedure set forth in the letter to Mrs. Ross be followed. Subsequently, Chairman Clarke addressed another letter to Mrs. Ross dated ~~January 25~~ February 5, 1946 (Exhibit D-1), in reply to her letter of January 25, 1946. (Exhibit D-2) The design for this coin was not formally approved by the Commission.

6. STATEMENT CONCERNING WAR MEMORIALS: Mr. Finley reported that he had received additional information and suggestions from members of the

4. FEBRUARY 20, 1940. In December, 1940, the

Public Buildings Administration submitted a design for temporary structures

to be built at Biltmore, N.C. The Secretary sent the design to

Mr. Reinhard for comment, and he reported to the Chairman that there should

be no objection to the erection of these vaults as temporary structures.

The Chairman agreed and a letter was sent to the Public Buildings

Administration, approving the design for these temporary structures (Exhibit C).

5. NOVEMBER 1940: The Chairman stated that several weeks ago he drafted

a letter to be sent to the Director of the Mint, which was brought to the

attention of Mr. Lawrie, who suggested a few changes by way of additions,

and that the letter was sent to Mr. Rose accordingly (Exhibit D). The

letter emphasized the fact that the services of leading numismatists of the

country should be secured when new coins are contemplated.

Chairman Clarke stated that the Director of the Mint reported that she

could not wait to employ outside talent in this instance, since she was under

orders to have the new design ready for distribution for the United States.

(President Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday). She offered to submit the

final design if the Commission would meet specially for this purpose, but such

a meeting could not be arranged on but a few days' notice.

Mr. Lawrie felt that the time then allotted would be satisfactory. He

urged, however, that in the future the procedure set forth in the letter to

Mr. Rose be followed. Subsequently, Chairman Clarke addressed another

letter to Mr. Rose dated January 3, 1941 (Exhibit E-1), in reply to her

(Exhibit D-2)

letter of January 20, 1940. The design for this coin was not formally

approved by the Commission.

6. STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN W. H. CLARKE: Mr. Linley reported that he

had received additional information and suggestions from members of the

Commission concerning War Memorials and that he is at work on a Statement, which he hopes to have ready in the near future.

7. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON PORTRAIT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: Mr. Finley reported that an inspection was made of the portrait of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, which has been offered as a gift to the White House; he submitted a report to the Chairman.

Mr. Finley having been given full authority to act in this matter, the Chairman stated that a letter was sent to the White House embodying the report by Mr. Finley, to the effect that the portrait is satisfactory for the White House, but should not be placed with those of the wives of Presidents, since Mrs. Donelson was not the wife of a President (Exhibit E). The matter of installing the portrait was left to Mr. Grim.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Finley for the able attention given to the portrait.

8. NATHAN HALE STATUE: The Secretary reported that Major Frank Fox, representing the group at New Haven, concerned in the Nathan Hale Statue, advised that they have selected Mr. Douglas William Orr, FAIA, of New Haven, as the architect of the pedestal for the statue. Mr. Orr is coming to Washington on February 13th to inspect the site. It was agreed that Mr. Finley and Mr. Murphy accompany the architect during this inspection.

9. LEIF ERICSON STATUE: Under date of December 15, 1945, the following letter was received from Hon. G. Grimson, Judge of the District Court, Rugby, North Dakota, concerning this statue:

Dear Mr. Caemmerer:

As you undoubtedly know, S.J.Res.8, Second Session, 78th Congress, was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but the Congress closed before action was taken. Now Senators Young, Shipstead, Magnuson and Wiley have introduced S.J.Res.114, First Session, 79th Congress, to the same effect. We hope we may have the support of your Commission for its enactment.

There is one item that was inserted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds requiring us to have funds for landscape treatment

Commission concerning War Materials and that he is at work on a statement,

which he hopes to have ready in the near future.

V. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON PORTRAIT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: Mr. Finley

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Donelson, which has been offered as a gift to the White House; he submitted

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Mr. Finley having been given full authority to act in this matter, the

Chairman stated that a letter was sent to the White House embodying the

report of Mr. Finley, to the effect that the portrait is satisfactory for the

White House, but should not be placed with those of the wives of Presidents.

Since Mrs. Donelson was not the wife of a President (Exhibit E). The

matter of installing the portrait was left to Mr. Crim.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Finley for the able attention given to

the portrait.

6. NATHAN HALE STATUE: The Secretary reported that Major Frank Fox,

representing the group of New Haven, concerned in the Nathan Hale Statue,

advised that they have selected Mr. Douglas William Carr, F.A.A., of New Haven,

as the architect of the pedestal for the statue. Mr. Carr is coming to

Washington on February 15th to inspect the site. It was agreed that Mr. Finley

and Mr. Murphy accompany the architect during this inspection.

7. LEIF ERIKSON STATUE: Under date of December 13, 1945, the following

letter was received from Hon. G. C. Gorman, Judge of the District Court, St. Paul,

North Dakota, concerning this statue:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you undoubtedly know, S.J. Res. 8, Second Session, 78th Congress, was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but the Congress closed before action was taken. Now Senator Young, Shipstead, Magnuson and Wiley have introduced S.J. Res. 114, First Session, 79th Congress, to the same effect. We hope we may have the support of your Commission for its enactment.

There is one item that was inserted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds requesting us to have funds for landscape treatment

of the site. I do not know just what is required nor whether we can meet that. We have only sufficient funds to provide the statue and I do not like to have to make public solicitation for any more funds.

I called that to your attention July 28, 1944, and I had some talk with Mr. Clarke of your Commission in New York, but I am not certain as to what really is intended.

Will you not let me know and, if possible, make such arrangements for this landscape treatment as will relieve us of liability thereon.

Thanking you and with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. Grimson."

The Chairman designated Mr. Lawrie to select a location that he might deem suitable for the statue, and report at a future meeting of the Commission. It was noted that a model of the statue, by A. Stirling Calder, is in the National Museum. The statue was exhibited at the New York Fair, and is now temporarily located at the Mariner's Museum at Newport News, Va.

It was thought that the statue should be given an appropriate location on the Waterfront.

10. L'ENFANT MEMORIAL: The Chairman stated that a number of organizations, both official and unofficial, had expressed the desire to support a movement aimed to provide for an appropriate Memorial to Pierre Charles L'Enfant in the City of Washington and to dedicate it during the celebration in 1950, thus to mark the 150th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

The Commission concurred in this matter. A Plan of the Mall was thereupon inspected, and it was thought appropriate to place a memorial fountain on the cross axis of the Mall, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, south of the National Archives Building, as indicated on the Plan of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (1.5-211). A report was sent to General Grant accordingly (Exhibit F).

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Will you not let me know and, if possible, make such arrangements for this landscape treatment as will relieve us of liability thereon.

Thanking you and with kind regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
G. L. Wilson.

The Chairman designated Mr. Lawrie to select a location that he might deem suitable for the statue, and report at a future meeting of the Commission. It was noted that a model of the statue, by A. Stirling Calder, is in the National Museum. The statue was exhibited at the New York Fair, and is now temporarily located at the Maritime Museum at Newport News, Va. It was thought that the statue should be given an appropriate location on the waterfront.

10. L. W. Wilson: The Chairman stated that a number of organizations, both official and unofficial, had expressed the desire to support a movement aimed to provide for an appropriate memorial to Pierre Charles Boudier in the City of Washington and to dedicate it during the celebration in 1950, thus to mark the 150th Anniversary of the establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

The Commission concurred in this matter. A plan of the Hill was thereupon inspected, and it was thought appropriate to place a memorial fountain on the cross axis of the Hill, between Seventh and Ninth streets, south of the National Archives Building, as indicated on the plan of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (L.S.-311). A report was sent to General Grant according to Exhibit F.

11. PLANS FOR CHANGES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHAMBERS: Chairman Clarke stated that he had called the attention of Mr. David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, to the fact that if it is true that the plans for remodeling the Senate and House chambers must be finished by the time Congress adjourns in July, it is important, since the Commission of Fine Arts is to advise in the matter, that the drawings be submitted to the Commission as they are progressing.

The Commission recognized this as a large and very important project and offered to help whenever Mr. Lynn submitted designs (Exhibit G;G-1;G-2).

12. PAN AMERICAN ANNEX: The Secretary reported that Mr. John F. Harbeson, of the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, Architects of the Pan American Annex, called a few days ago and filed a set of photostat prints of plans for the Pan American Annex, approved by the Commission of Fine Arts in 1934, for erection on the triangle at Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue. Mr. Harbeson reported that Dr. Rowe has applied for additional money to erect the building, but does not intend to have it enlarged.

The Commission felt that after ten or twelve years changes in the design may be desirable, and decided to defer action in this matter until the next meeting.

13. DESIGN FOR WORLD WAR II AMERICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL: The following letter was received from the War Department, General Staff:

16 January, 1946.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

The War and Navy Departments are now designing campaign medals for this War. These medals were authorized in Executive Order 9265 of November 6, 1942. Thus far we have obtained approval within the War and Navy Departments of the design of the American eagle to be used for the reverse of all three campaign medals and the figure of Columbia against the background of North and South America in relief for the obverse of the American Campaign Medal. These designs are inclosed herewith. Will you please furnish me the advice of the Commission with regard to these proposed

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10 January, 1945.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

The War and Navy Departments are now designing campaign medals for this year. These medals were authorized in Executive Order 9808 of November 10, 1943. From time we have obtained approval within the War and Navy Departments of the design of the American eagle to be used for the reverse of all three campaign medals and the figure of Columbia against the background of North and South America in relief for the obverse of the American Campaign Medal. These designs are enclosed herewith. Will you please furnish me the advice of the Commission with regard to these proposed

designs. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ira P. Swift, Brigadier General,
Chief, Special Group, G-1.

The photographs were brought to the particular attention of Mr. Lawrie. Mr. Lawrie advised that he regarded the design inadequate and not sufficiently distinguished for the purpose intended.

The Chairman called attention to the program of competition that was held by the War Department in 1943 for Campaign Medals, when awards were made to Messrs. Cecere, Weinman and Amateis, although no contracts for such medals were made with them. He felt they should receive consideration in this matter.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Lawrie, the Commission disapproved the design (Exhibits H and H-1).

14. IMPROVEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON WATERFRONT: In accordance with arrangements made, Colonel D. G. White, District Engineer of the United States Engineer Office, members of his staff and Major General U. S. Grant III, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, were present to discuss with the Commission questions pertaining to the improvement of the Washington Waterfront, the development of which is now being studied by the United States Engineer Office, in accordance with authority of Congress.

Colonel White asked if the Commission had any particular suggestions to make. Chairman Clarke informed him that the subject was of general interest to the Commission, more specifically those areas along the Waterfront from the Lincoln Memorial to the Francis Scott Key Bridge, and in the general vicinity of the Navy Yard; these sections of the Waterfront present an unsightly appearance and should be improved. The Commission had no particular recommendations to make at this time and the Chairman indicated that the Commission has no staff to make studies but that we would be glad to comment

designs. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
T. E. Swift, Brigadier General,
Chief, Special Group, G-1.

The photographs were brought to the particular attention of Mr. Lawrie. Mr. Lawrie advised that he regarded the design inadequate and not sufficiently distinguished for the purpose intended.

The Chairman called attention to the program of competition that was held by the War Department in 1943 for Campaign Medals, when awards were made to Messrs. Gecore, Weinman and Amstutz, although no contracts for such medals were made with them. He felt they should receive consideration in this matter.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Lawrie, the Commission disapproved the design (Exhibits H and H-1).

14. IMPROVEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON WATERFRONT: In accordance with

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upon the proposals of the District Engineer's Office and other agencies which make proposals for improvement on the Waterfront, including park, industrial, and other areas.

General Grant indicated that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has considered the matter only in a very general way.

15. IMPROVEMENTS IN ANACOSTIA PARK, INCLUDING THE WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE PARKWAY: General Grant brought to the attention of the Commission a scheme for the further development of the Anacostia Park from the vicinity of the proposed South Capitol Street Bridge to a point east of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the plan presented, General Grant called attention in particular to the location of the proposed Parkway in the Anacostia River Valley as well as the course of the relocated River through the Park. It was noted that no serious encroachment is contemplated on the lands of the National Arboretum.

The Commission had no particular comments to offer, and expressed the opinion that in their judgment the plans are being developed along the right lines. The Commission then expressed the desire to review these plans again at a later date before preliminary studies for the bridge structures are submitted for consideration.

16. ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY AND THE EAST CAPITOL STREET DEVELOPMENT: Mr. W. T. Partridge, Consulting Architect for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a model of that portion of the East Capitol Street Development plan in which it is proposed to erect the Army Medical Library.

Mr. Partridge pointed out that provision had been made to extend the building over Square 788 to the south, to meet the demands of World War II. This was abandoned by the Surgeon General, however, and the Museum feature discarded, devoting the entire original building to library purposes, and making no

upon the proposals of the District Engineer's Office and other agencies which make proposals for improvement on the waterfront, including park, industrial, and other areas.

General Grant indicated that the National Capital Park and Planning

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PARKWAY: General Grant brought to the attention of the Commission a scheme

for the further development of the Anacostia Park from the vicinity of the

proposed South Capitol Street Bridge to a point east of the Pennsylvania

Railroad. In the plan presented, General Grant called attention in particular

to the location of the proposed Parkway in the Anacostia River Valley as well

as the course of the relocated River through the Park. It was noted that no

serious encroachment is contemplated on the lands of the National Government,

The Commission had no particular comments to offer, and expressed the

opinion that in their judgment the plans are being developed along the

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Partidge, Consulting Architect for the National Capital Park and Planning

Commission, submitted a model of that portion of the East Capitol Street

Development plan in which it is proposed to erect the Army Medical Library.

Mr. Partidge pointed out that provision had been made to extend the

building over Lots 788 to the south, to meet the demands of World War II. This

was abandoned by the Surgeon General, however, and the museum feature discarded,

devoting the entire original building to library purposes, and making no

changes in the external dimensions or in the elevations.

The original distance between East Capitol Street building lines was established as 240 feet; a central grass panel 80 feet wide with bordering roadways of 40 feet each. This left but 40 feet from curb to building line for a setting for buildings of semi-public character. Of this 40 feet, 15 were required for sidewalk, leaving but 25 feet for planting.

The architects of the proposed building, Messrs. Eggers & Higgins, of New York City, considered this insufficient and set their building back 20 feet, sacrificing building area for a more adequate foreground. The fact that the architects should consider this insufficient enough to sacrifice building area for aesthetic reasons, led the Park and Planning Commission to a reconsideration of the question of building lines and the design of the center panel and roadway widths.

If the present center scheme were retained, it would mean widening the space between building lines to 280 feet. This would give all future buildings 60 feet of space from curb to building line, but would diminish the building area between East Capitol Street and Independence and Constitution Avenues extended. Therefore it was decided to retain the 240 foot width between building lines and reduce the center panel and roadway widths.

Accordingly, the panel was made 52 feet and the roads 34 feet, leaving the distance from curb to building lines the desired 60 feet.

During the life of the existing trees, now quite old, the roadways would be 26 feet wide, the center panel 68 feet. When the trees were removed and traffic demands require, the roadways would be widened to 34 feet, leaving the center panel 52 feet in width. It was proposed by the Planning Commission to plant between the 15-foot sidewalk and the curb.

The new dimensions of the central panel and roadways were considered

changes in the external dimensions or in the elevations.

The original distance between East Capitol Street building lines was established as 840 feet; a central grass panel 50 feet wide with bordering roadways of 40 feet each. This left but 40 feet from curb to building line for a setting for buildings of semi-public character. Of this 40 feet, 15 were required for sidewalk, leaving the 25 feet for planting.

The architects of the proposed building, Messrs. Rogers & Higgins, of New York City, considered this insufficient and set their building back 20 feet, sacrificing building area for a more adequate foreground. The fact that the architects should consider this insufficient enough to sacrifice building area for aesthetic reasons, led the Land and Planning Commission to a reconsideration of the question of building lines and the design of the center panel and roadway widths.

If the present center scheme were retained, it would mean widening the space between building lines to 800 feet. This would give all future buildings 60 feet of space from curb to building line, but would diminish the building area between East Capitol Street and Independence and Constitution Avenues extended. Therefore it was decided to retain the 840 foot width between building lines and reduce the center panel and roadway widths.

Accordingly, the panel was made 52 feet and the roads 34 feet, leaving the distance from curb to building lines the desired 60 feet. During the life of the existing trees, now quite old, the roadways would be 36 feet wide, the center panel 52 feet. When the trees were removed and traffic demands require, the roadways would be widened to 44 feet, leaving the center panel 52 feet in width. It was proposed by the Planning Commission to plant between the 11-foot sidewalk and the curb.

The new dimensions of the central panel and roadways were considered

satisfactory by Mr. Clarke and on his recommendation the Commission approved them. However, Mr. Clarke stated that, as the result of many years experience in planting trees along parkways and highways in the New York City area, he advised that trees should be planted inside the sidewalk, between the walk and the property lines, and that the sidewalk should extend to the curb to facilitate the parking of cars and the maintenance of the sidewalk area. Here, at this location, an open vista along East Capitol Street is desired, so as to obtain a good view of the Capitol; by planting trees inside the sidewalk it will help further to bring this about.

17. ADDITIONAL HANGARS FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT: Hon. W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Federal Works Agency, submitted designs for additional hangars at the Washington National Airport. They are to be built on the north side of the central terminal building. He said that the National Airport is one of the very best in the United States, so far as general arrangement and convenience of access to the center of a City is concerned, and people from many countries ask for information and photographs of it.

The architect members of the Commission inspected the design and upon their recommendation the Commission approved it. (Exhibit I)

Mr. Reynolds also indicated that it is proposed to add a wing on the south side of the central terminal building of approximately the same size and design as the north wing. Plans were not submitted.

18. PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROGRAM: Mr. Reynolds discussed the proposed Public Buildings Program with the Commission, for which legislation, H.R. 4276, has been introduced in the House of Representatives, but which has not as yet been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, pursuant to Hearings which have been held. The Secretary had supplied each

satisfactory by Mr. Clarke and on his recommendation the Commission approved

them. However, Mr. Clarke stated that, as the result of many years

experience in planting trees along parkways and highways in the New York City

area, he advised that trees should be planted inside the sidewalk, between

the walk and the property lines, and that the sidewalk should extend to the

curb to facilitate the parking of cars and the maintenance of the sidewalk area.

Here, at this location, an open vista along East Capitol Street is desired,

so as to obtain a good view of the Capitol; by planting trees inside the

sidewalk it will help further to bring this about.

17. ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT: Hon. W. E.

Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Federal Works Agency, submitted

designs for additional hangars at the Washington National Airport. They

are to be built on the north side of the central terminal building. He

said that the National Airport is one of the very best in the United States,

so far as general arrangement and convenience of access to the center of a

city is concerned, and people from many countries ask for information and

photographs of it.

The architect members of the Commission inspected the design and upon

their recommendation the Commission approved it. (Exhibit I)

Mr. Reynolds also indicated that it is proposed to add a wing on the

south side of the central terminal building of approximately the same size

and design as the north wing. Plans were not submitted.

18. PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROGRAM: Mr. Reynolds discussed the proposed

Public Buildings Program with the Commission, for which legislation,

H.R. 4270, has been introduced in the House of Representatives, but which has

not as yet been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,

pursuant to hearings which have been held. The Secretary had supplied each

member of the Commission with a copy of the Hearings.

19. STATUARY FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Lawrie reported that on January 23, 1946, at the request of the Chairman, he visited the studio of Leo Friedlander, at White Plains, New York, and in company with Mr. H. T. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of the Office of National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior, inspected "the second full-size model" which has been completed in plastelina in accordance with Article VI (g) of the contract. Mr. Lawrie said he regarded the model to be satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson reported to the Superintendent of National Capital Parks that Mr. Friedlander is eligible for payment of \$6,000. (Exhibit J).

20. LOCATION FOR THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY J.Q.A. Ward-Copy: The Secretary stated that Senator Green had inquired several weeks ago as to the exact location on the Capitol Grounds where the Commission of Fine Arts thought the statue should be located.

The Commission considered the matter. During an inspection of a photograph of the statue of George Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, New York City, of which this is a copy, Mr. Aldrich felt that a similar location on the main entrance steps to the Capitol might be appropriate. It was pointed out that the statue in New York City is quite large and with the pedestal was thought to be about 25 feet high.

The Chairman designated Mr. Lawrie to give this matter particular attention, and arrange to have a talk with the Architect of the Capitol about it.

21. CONGRESSIONAL APARTMENT: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a letter from the Architect of the Capitol, stating that the Speaker of the House of Representatives is pleased with the

member of the Commission with a copy of the findings.

19. STATEMENT FOR THE LOCATION OF THE STATUE: Mr. Lawrie reported

that on January 22, 1940, at the request of the Chairman, he visited the

studio of Leo Friedlander, at White Plains, New York, and in company with

Mr. H. T. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of the Office of National Capital

Parks, Department of the Interior, inspected the second full-size model

which has been completed in plaster in accordance with Article VI (g) of

the contract. Mr. Lawrie said he regarded the model as satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson reported to the Superintendent of National Capital Parks

that Mr. Friedlander is eligible for payment of \$5,000. (Exhibit 7).

20. LOCATION FOR THE STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY J. D. S. Ward-Copy: The

Secretary stated that Senator Green had inquired several weeks ago as to the

exact location on the Capitol grounds where the Commission of Fine Arts

thought the statue should be located.

The Commission considered the matter. During an inspection of a photograph

of the statue of George Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building,

New York City, of which this is a copy, Mr. Aldrich felt that a similar

location on the main entrance steps to the Capitol might be appropriate. It

was pointed out that the statue in New York City is quite large and with

the pedestal was thought to be about 35 feet high.

The Chairman suggested Mr. Lawrie to give this matter particular

attention, and arrange to have a talk with the architect of the Capitol

about it.

21. CONGRESSIONAL ALARM: The secretary brought to the attention

of the Commission a letter from the Architect of the Capitol, stating that

the Speaker of the House of Representatives is pleased with the

approved design (Exhibit K).

22. FREER GALLERY OF ART PURCHASES: The Commission inspected a number of works of art at the Freer Gallery, and approved them (Exhibit L).

23. COMMITTEE ON WHITE HOUSE FURNISHINGS: The Chairman invited the members of the Commission who were in the City on Saturday to meet with the Committee on White House Furnishings. A copy of the Minutes of that meeting is attached hereto and is made a part of these Minutes (Exhibit M).

The Commission adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

approved design (Exhibit K).

22. FURTHER CALLING OF ART WORKSHOPS: The Commission inspected a

number of works of art at the first gallery, and approved them (Exhibit L).

23. COMMITTEE ON WHITE HOUSE FURNISHINGS: The Chairman invited

the members of the Commission who were in the City on Saturday to meet with

the Committee on White House Furnishings. A copy of the Minutes of

that meeting is attached hereto and is made a part of these Minutes (Exhibit M).

The Commission adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

COPY

December 11, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

The models for the President Truman Inaugural Medal, by Mr. John R. Sinnock, which you submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts, were received and photographs thereof were brought to the attention of the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Lee Lawrie.

Mr. Lawrie reports that the models seem to him satisfactory, and "from my impression of the President from photographs that the portraiture is excellent."

"The reverse will, I believe, look even better when reduced to medal size. The models are excellent, although I miss distinction of design."

In accordance with this favorable report by Mr. Lawrie, the Commission of Fine Arts approve the models.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Hon. Nellie Tayloe Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT A

COPY

December 11, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

The models for the President Truman Inaugural Medal, by

Mr. John R. Sinnock, which you submitted to the Commission of

Fine Arts, were received and photographs thereof were brought to

the attention of the sculptor member of the Commission, Mr. Leo Lawrence.

Mr. Lawrence reports that the models seem to him satisfactory,

and "from my impression of the President from photographs that the

portraiture is excellent."

"The reverse will, I believe, look even better when reduced

to medal size. The models are excellent, although I miss distinction

of design."

In accordance with this favorable report by Mr. Lawrence, the

Commission of Fine Arts approve the models.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Clifford D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Hon. Nellie Taylor Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT A

January 29, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

The Commission of Fine Arts has noted the opposition on the part of certain individuals and organizations to the plans announced by the White House for an addition to the Executive Offices on West Executive Avenue. The plans presented were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, subject to further detailed study of the design.

In giving careful study to the plans, the Commission inspected the site from every point of view before arriving at the conclusion that more space for the Executive Offices is necessary and that the proposed extension will not mar the grounds or change in any way the design of the White House.

Some of the opponents of the proposal advocate the remodeling of the State Department Building for the Executive Offices of the President, the construction of a tunnel to connect this building with the Executive Offices and the erection of a new building for the State Department on the west side of Lafayette Park. Such a program probably would never meet entirely the demand for office space for the President. In any event, it could not be carried out within two or possibly three or more years.

The President is now forced to meet upward 200 members of the press in his private office, at one time, and to be inconvenienced by the separation of members of his immediate staff now located in offices elsewhere. It is the considered opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts that facilities should be provided at once for additional offices as suggested.

January 22, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Commission of Fine Arts has noted the opposition on the part of certain individuals and organizations to the plans announced by the White House for an addition to the Executive Offices on West Executive Avenue. The plans presented were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, subject to further detailed study of the design.

In giving careful study to the plans, the Commission inspected the site from every point of view before arriving at the conclusion that more space for the Executive Offices is necessary and that the proposed extension will not mar the grounds or change in any way the design of the White House.

Some of the opponents of the proposal advocate the remodeling of the State Department Building for the Executive Offices of the President, the construction of a tunnel to connect this building with the Executive Offices and the erection of a new building for the State Department on the west side of Lafayette Park. Such a program probably would never meet entirely the demand for office space for the President. In any event, it could not be carried out within two or possibly three or more years.

The President is now forced to meet upward 300 members of the press in his private office, at one time, and to be inconvenienced by the separation of members of his immediate staff now located in offices elsewhere. It is the considered opinion of the Commission of Fine Arts that facilities should be provided at once for additional offices as

suggested.

The Commission has recommended, and the President has approved, that the museum feature, which was to have been incorporated in the recently constructed East Wing, should be eliminated and the contents be transferred to one of the Government museums, such as the National Museum, where a collection of gowns of First Ladies and other historic objects are now housed. The Commission feels that the limited space now available at the White House for offices should be conserved and used for that purpose.

The plans presented to the Commission contemplated no cafeteria and the Commission recommends, and the President approves, that none be installed in the President's Offices.

The Commission of Fine Arts reaffirms the position taken by the Commission of 1902, and subsequently adhered to, that the entire West Wing housing the President's Offices be considered of a temporary nature until such time as more suitable offices shall be provided elsewhere.

The Commission is making every effort to meet the needs of the President and obtain the result that would be satisfying both in design and efficiency.

EXHIBIT B

The Commission has recommended, and the President has approved, that the museum feature, which was to have been incorporated in the recently constructed West Wing, should be eliminated and the contents be transferred to one of the Government museums, such as the National Museum, where a collection of gowns of First Ladies and other historic objects are now housed. The Commission feels that the limited space now available at the White House for offices should be conserved and used for that purpose.

The plans presented to the Commission contemplated no alterations and the Commission recommends, and the President approves, that none be installed in the President's Offices. The Commission of Fine Arts reaffirms the position taken by the Commission of 1902, and subsequently adhered to, that the entire West Wing housing the President's Offices be considered of a temporary nature until such time as more suitable offices shall be provided elsewhere. The Commission is making every effort to meet the needs of the President and obtain the result that would be satisfying both in design and efficiency.

COPY

January 2, 1946.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the design which you recently submitted for Temporary Film Vaults, to be built at Suitland, Maryland, it being understood that these are temporary structures.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

H. P. Caemmerer,

Secretary

The Public Buildings Administration,
Federal Works Agency,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT C

COPI

January 2, 1946.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts approve the design which

you recently submitted for Temporary Film Vault, to be built

at Suitland, Maryland, it being understood that these are

temporary structures.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Gammeter,

Secretary

The Public Buildings Administration,

Federal Works Agency,

Washington, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

COPY

The Commission of Fine Arts
Washington

January 18, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Recently the Commission of Fine Arts have been asked to pass judgment upon the design for a new dime, the obverse of which will portray a likeness of ex-President Roosevelt. Our experience in this instance points clearly to the fact that there should be no compromise with the design of coins; they should be designed by the ablest talent in the United States. Among the prominent medallists are such names as Fraser, Weinman, Manship, McCartan, Flanagan, and MacNeil, all or most of whom, I believe, have made distinguished contributions to United States coinage. There are others, younger men, who are also thoroughly competent; I would be pleased to send you an additional list of names, if you would like.

The Commission wish to cooperate with you in every way to the end that United States coins may be notable works of art worthy of this Nation. To create notable works of art it is necessary to enlist the services of the best talent available and I trust sincerely that when it is anticipated to add new coins that we may be advised well in advance so that the very best talent among the medallists of this country may be secured to the end that a notable result may obtain.

The sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts, Lee Lawrie, reported that the last revised design for the new dime by Mr. Sinnock is a considerable improvement over the first models, and that he passed on it as satisfactory, subject to the approval of the whole Commission.

The fact that it bears the likeness of the late President Roosevelt and is to be issued for the March of Dimes gives this coin a special importance, and the Commission of Fine Arts would expect its advice and help to be asked at the time the coin was first contemplated, for that is the time it could be of greatest aid.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Hon. Nellie Tayloe Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D

The Commission of Fine Arts
Washington

January 18, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Recently the Commission of Fine Arts have been asked to pass judgment upon the design for a new dime, the reverse of which will portray a likeness of ex-President Roosevelt. Our experience in this instance points clearly to the fact that there should be no compromise with the design of coins; they should be designed by the select talent in the United States. Among the prominent medalists are such names as Tucker, Weinman, Menapian, McGowan, Flanagan, and MacNeil, all of whom, I believe, have made distinguished contributions to United States coinage. There are others, younger men, who are also thoroughly competent; I would be pleased to send you an additional list of names, if you would like.

The Commission wish to cooperate with you in every way to the end that United States coins may be notable works of art worthy of this Nation. To create notable works of art it is necessary to enlist the services of the best talent available and I trust sincerely that when it is anticipated to add new coins that we may be advised well in advance so that the very best talent among the medalists of this country may be secured to the end that a notable result may obtain.

The sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts, Lee Lawrie, reported that the last revised design for the new dime by Mr. Sinnock is a considerable improvement over the first models, and that he passed on it as satisfactory, subject to the approval of the whole Commission.

The fact that it bears the likeness of the late President Roosevelt and is to be issued for the March of Dimes gives this coin a special importance, and the Commission of Fine Arts would expect its advice and help to be asked at the time the coin was first contemplated, for that is the time it could be of greatest aid.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE D. CLARK

Chairman

Hon. Nellie Taylor Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D

February 5, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Thank you kindly for your courteous letter of January 25th in reply to my communication of the 18th. This Commission will be glad to meet the artist of any work, which appropriately may come before them, as suggested in the last paragraph of your letter. The procedure, as you have outlined it, has been the normal custom in the past and have proven the most satisfactory for all concerned; I hope in the future that there may be sufficient time allowed to follow such a course.

My letter of recent date was not intended to reflect unfavorably upon Mr. Sinnock, whose talents are fully recognized by this Commission. I merely wished to point out that there are many outstanding medallists in this country whom the Commission of Fine Arts believe to be eminently well qualified in the art of coin design. It seems to us unfortunate, therefore, not to make use of these artists to the end that United States coins may be recognized for their outstanding artistic value throughout the World. While the Jefferson nickel may have caused the Mint difficulty, the Buffalo nickel, on the other hand, has proved to be one of the finest coins ever minted in this country.

With assurances of our desire to cooperate with you to the fullest extent,

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D.C.

EXHIBIT D-1

February 5, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Rose:

Thank you kindly for your courteous letter of January 25th in reply to my communication of the 18th. This Commission will be glad to meet the artist of any work, which appropriately may come before them, as suggested in the last paragraph of your letter. The procedure, as you have outlined it, has been the normal custom in the past and have proven the most satisfactory for all concerned; I hope in the future that there may be sufficient time allowed to follow such a course.

My letter of recent date was not intended to reflect unfavorably upon Mr. Sinnock, whose talents are fully recognized by this Commission. I merely wished to point out that there are many outstanding medalists in this country whom the Commission of Fine Arts believe to be eminently well qualified in the art of coin design. It seems to us unfortunate, therefore, not to make use of these artists to the end that United States coins may be recognized for their outstanding artistic value throughout the world. While the Jefferson nickel may have caused the Mint difficulty, the Buffalo nickel, on the other hand, has proved to be one of the finest coins ever minted in this country.

With assurances of our desire to cooperate with you to the fullest extent,

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) CLAYTON D. CLARK

CLARK

Mrs. Nellie Taylor Rose,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D.C.

COPY

Treasury Department,
Washington 25.

January 25, 1946.

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 18, 1946, regarding the newly adopted design for the dime. It was my earnest desire that this design should be pleasing to your Commission. In my endeavor to make it so, I went, as you are aware, beyond the requirement of the Presidential Directive of 1921, which provides that "essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins shall be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to the merits of such designs."

Having accepted as authoritative the statement of your Executive Secretary, Mr. Caemmerer, that Mr. Lawrie, your sculptor member, would pass judgment for the Commission upon the artistic merits of the design, I sent Mr. Sinnock on two occasions to Mr. Lawrie's home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland to counsel with him. After his first visit, a statement from Mr. Caemmerer, supported by Mr. Sinnock's understanding, indicated that Mr. Lawrie approved the design Mr. Sinnock had prepared, with the understanding that certain light changes were to be made. Mr. Sinnock made these changes promptly and cheerfully. Some time later, however, Mr. Caemmerer conveyed the word to my secretary by telephone that the Commission was not satisfied with the design; whereupon, I sent Mr. Sinnock a second time to the Eastern Shore for counsel with Mr. Lawrie, and some further changes were agreed upon and accordingly executed by Mr. Sinnock.

Mr. Sinnock left with the assurance that the result was satisfactory to Mr. Lawrie. After this, I called Mr. Caemmerer, myself, from Philadelphia, and received from him assurance that my understanding was correct, that Mr. Lawrie was authorized to speak for the Commission, and that he had approved the design. Mr. Caemmerer stated that we were expected to proceed with the coinage.

Referring to the names you cite of sculptors available for coinage work: They are, I am aware, artists of high standing, as is Mr. Sinnock, whose distinguished work in the field of medallion art has received wide-spread recognition. Notable examples are his designs of the Special

Treasury Department,
Washington 25, D.C.

January 25, 1945.

Mr. William D. Clark, Chairman,
Commission of Fine Arts,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 18, 1945, regarding the design adopted for the medal. It was my earnest desire that this design should be pleasing to your Commission. In my endeavor to make it so, I went as far as I could, beyond the requirements of the Presidential Directive of 1931, which provided that "essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins . . . shall be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to the merits of such designs."

Having accepted as authoritative the statement of your Executive Secretary, Mr. Caspary, that Mr. Lawrie, your sculptor member, would make judgment for the Commission upon the artistic merits of the design, I sent Mr. Sinnock on two occasions to Mr. Lawrie's home on the Eastern shore of Maryland to counsel with him. After his first visit, a statement from Mr. Sinnock, supported by Mr. Sinnock's understanding, indicated that Mr. Lawrie approved the design Mr. Sinnock had prepared, with the understanding that certain slight changes were to be made. Mr. Sinnock made these changes promptly and cheerfully. Some time later, however, Mr. Caspary conveyed the word to my secretary by telephone that the Commission was not satisfied with the design; whereupon, I sent Mr. Sinnock a second time to the Eastern shore for counsel with Mr. Lawrie, and some further changes were agreed upon and accordingly executed by Mr. Sinnock.

Mr. Sinnock left with the assurance that the result was satisfactory to Mr. Lawrie. After this, I called Mr. Caspary, myself, from Philadelphia, and received from him assurance that my understanding was correct, that Mr. Lawrie was authorized to speak for the Commission, and that he had approved the design. Mr. Caspary stated that we were expected to proceed with the coinage.

Referring to the names you cite of sculptors available for coinage work: They are, I am aware, artists of high standing, as is Mr. Sinnock, whose distinguished work in the field of medallion art has received wide-spread recognition. Notable examples are his designs of the Special

Congressional gold medal for Thomas A. Edison, the Purple Heart, the Navy's Yangtze Service medal, and the obverse for the medal awarded to Ellsworth, Amundsen and Nobile for their flight over the North Pole in the dirigible Norge; all produced under commissions awarded through competition with eminent sculptors.

The fact of Mr. Sinnock's having this distinguished background as an artist, and, added thereto, knowledge of minting technique in relation to designs, gave promise of better results, in my judgment, than would be given by the selection of an outside artist. The current nickel design, chosen by national competition, gave the Mint much difficulty.

Be assured that the advice of the Fine Arts Commission is much appreciated in connection with coins and medals. Do you not think, however, when it is being sought, that an arrangement could be made for the members to meet with the sculptor himself around a table, and with the plaster model before them, convey to him their opinion of its merit, and impart to him such views and suggestions as they have to offer.

Yours very truly,

NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS,

Director of the Mint.

EXHIBIT D-2

Congressional gold medal for Thomas A. Edison, the Purple Heart, the Navy's Yangtze Service medal, and the obverse for the medal awarded to Ellsworth, Amundsen and Nobile for their flight to the North Pole in the dirigible Norge; all produced under commissions awarded through competition with eminent sculptors.

The fact of Mr. Cannon's having this distinguished background as an artist, and, added thereto, knowledge of minting technique in relation to designs, gave promise of better results, in my judgment, than would be given by the selection of an outside artist. The current nickel design, chosen by national competition, gave the Mint much difficulty.

Be assured that the advice of the Fine Arts Commission is much appreciated in connection with coins and medals. Do you not think, however, when it is being sought, that an arrangement could be made for the members to meet with the sculptor himself around a table, and with the plaster model before them, convey to him their opinion of its merit, and impart to him such views and suggestions as they have to offer.

Yours very truly,

WILLIE TAYLOR ROSS,

Director of the Mint.

EXHIBIT D-2

COPY

January 17, 1945.

Dear Mr. Crim:

In November, 1945, Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent of National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior, referred to the Commission of Fine Arts a letter from Mrs. Moncure Burke, 2000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, this city, dated November 8th, offering a portrait of her great grandmother, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, for the White House.

The Commission of Fine Arts considered the offer at their meeting on November 30th, and decided that, since Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson was not the wife of a President of the United States, the portrait should not be placed with those of the "First Ladies of the Land." However, if the painting is a work of art there should be no objection to placing it at some other location in the White House, possibly on the second floor.

The Commission referred the matter of having the portrait inspected to the Honorable David Finley. This he has done, and in accordance with his recommendation, the Commission of Fine Arts recommend acceptance of the portrait. I enclose a report received from Mr. Finley regarding "The Portrait" and "The Sitter."

Would you kindly bring this matter to the attention of Mrs. Truman? If it is satisfactory to her to accept the portrait, the Commission would be pleased to have you attend to its installation as above suggested.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Hon. H. G. Crim, Chief Usher,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

GILMORE D. CLARKE,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT E

COPY

January 17, 1945.

Dear Mr. Grim:

In November, 1945, Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent of National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior, referred to the Commission of Fine Arts a letter from Mrs. Monroe Burke, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, this city, dated November 8th, offering a portrait of her great grandmother, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, for the White House.

The Commission of Fine Arts considered the offer at their meeting on November 10th, and decided that, since Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson was not the wife of a President of the United States, the portrait should not be placed with those of the "First Ladies of the Land." However, if the painting is a work of art there should be no objection to placing it at some other location in the White House, possibly on the second floor. The Commission referred the matter of having the portrait inspected to the Honorable David H. Bailey. This has been done, and in accordance with his recommendation, the Commission of Fine Arts recommends acceptance of the portrait. I enclose a report received from Mr. Bailey regarding "The Portrait" and "The Sister."

Would you kindly bring this matter to the attention of Mrs. Truman? If it is satisfactory to her to accept the portrait, the Commission would be pleased to have you attend to its installation as above suggested.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

CLIMBORN D. CLARK,

Chairman.

Hon. H. G. Grim, Chief Clerk,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

THOMAS H.

January 11, 1946

Honorable David E. Finley
National Gallery of Art,
Washington, D. C. (25)

Dear Dave,

Thank you kindly for your letter of
the 7th with enclosed memoranda.

The matter concerning the acceptance
by the Commission of Fine Arts of a portrait of
Mrs. Emily Donelson by Ralph E. W. Earl which has
been offered by Mrs. Moncure Burke to hang in the
White House was referred to you with power. I am,,
therefore, asking Mr. Caemmerer to prepare an
appropriate letter advising the proper authority
that the Commission recommends acceptance of the
portrait. It is my understanding that the Commission
would prefer to have this portrait hung in one of
the second floor rooms rather than in the public
rooms in the White House, since only the portraits
of the wives of the Presidents hang in the public
rooms and since it might be undesirable to establish
a single exception as would obtain in this instance.

I thank you for the thorough manner in
which you handled this assignment and I wish you
would express my thanks to Mr. James Lane of the
National Gallery of Art for his help and advice.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke

January 11, 1948

Honorable David E. Finley
National Gallery of Art
Washington, D. C. (25)

Dear Dave,

Thank you kindly for your letter of
the 7th with enclosed memoranda.

The matter concerning the acceptance
by the Commission of Fine Arts of a portrait of
Mrs. Emily Donelson by Ralph H. W. Earl which has
been offered by Mrs. Moncure Burke to hang in the
White House was referred to you with power. I am,
therefore, asking Mr. Gammeter to prepare an
appropriate letter advising the proper authority
that the Commission recommends acceptance of the
portrait. It is my understanding that the Commission
would prefer to have this portrait hung in one of
the second floor rooms rather than in the public
rooms in the White House, since only the portraits
of the wives of the Presidents hang in the public
rooms and since it might be undesirable to establish
a single exception as would obtain in this instance.

I thank you for the thorough manner in
which you handled this assignment and I wish you
would express my thanks to Mr. James Lane of the
National Gallery of Art for his help and advice.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
Smithsonian Institution
WASHINGTON, D.C. 25

January 7, 1946

Dear Major Clarke:

At the last meeting of the Commission I was asked to make a report and recommendation as to the acceptance of the offer of gift to the White House of a portrait of Mrs. Emily Donelson by Ralph E. W. Earl, which has been offered by Mrs. Menckure Burke to hang in the White House with the portraits of the other First Ladies.

I had some research made and enclose a memorandum by Mr. James Lane, Research Assistant of the National Gallery. In his opinion the portrait is worthy to hang in the White House, and in this opinion I concur. The painting seems to me a very good example of the work of a reputable artist of the period and would make an interesting addition to the historical portraits at the White House.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) David E. Finley
Director

Major Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Enclosure

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Smithsonian Institution

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

January 7, 1940

Dear Major Clarke:

At the last meeting of the Commission I was asked to make a report and recommendation as to the acceptance of the offer of gift to the White House of a portrait of Mrs. Emily Donelson by Ralph L. R. Earl, which has been offered by Mrs. Donelson to hang in the White House with the portrait of the other first ladies.

I had some reservations made and advised a letter written by Mr. James Lee, Research Assistant of the National Gallery. In his opinion the portrait is worthy to hang in the White House, and in this opinion I concur. The painting seems to me a very good example of the work of a reputable artist of the period and would make an interesting addition to the historical portrait at the White House.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) David R. Hilly
Director

Major Gilmore D. Clarke
Chairman
The Commission of the Arts
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Enclosure

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

January 5, 1946.

Memorandum: Re Painting for The White House
(Portrait by Ralph E. W. Earl)

A. The Sitter

This painting is of an important personage in White House history, Mrs. Emily Donelson, wife (and cousin) of Andrew Jackson Donelson. She was Mistress of the White House and First Lady from 1829-1836, or for most of President Jackson's administration, succeeding to the position after the death of Mrs. Jackson in 1828. She was the niece, by marriage, of the President's wife. Her husband was the President's private Secretary who was rewarded for his work in the negotiations leading to the annexation of Texas by being made United States Minister to Prussia by President Polk.

Mrs. Moncure Burke, who wished to donate this portrait to the White House, to hang with portraits of the other First Ladies, is the great granddaughter of the sitter, and Emily Donelson's only living lineal descendant. Mrs. Burke has written the authoritative biography of Emily Donelson, published in two volumes in 1941. Emily Donelson has the distinction of having had more children born at the White House than any other First Lady. A President was the godfather to each one of her four children, Jackson to two of them, Van Buren to a third, and Polk to the fourth.

January 6, 1944.

Portrait of the White House
(Portrait by Philip H. H. H. H.)

A. The Sister

This painting is of an important personage in White House history, Mrs. Emily Johnson, wife (and cousin) of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. She was the first lady of the White House and lived from 1829-1888, or for most of President Johnson's administration, succeeding to the position after the death of Mrs. Johnson in 1888. She was the niece, by marriage, of the President's wife. Her husband was the President's first cousin, who was rewarded for his work in the restoration of the Union by being made United States Minister to Russia by President John.

Mrs. Johnson, who died in 1888, is the portrait in the White House, as with the portrait of the other first ladies, is the great grandmother of the artist, and Emily Johnson's only living descendant. Mrs. Burke has written the authoritative biography of Emily Johnson, published in two volumes in 1911. Emily Johnson has the distinction of having had more children born at the White House than any other first lady. A President was the father to each one of her four children, Jackson to two of them, Van Buren to a third, and John to the fourth.

Memorandum on
Portrait for
The White House

-2-

B. The Portrait

Ralph E. W. Earl (sometimes spelled Earle), the artist (1788-1837), who painted this portrait of Emily Donelson in 1830 when she was 22 years old, is a recognized American portraitist, son of the famous Ralph Earl, the Connecticut painter. Ralph Elezer Whitesides Earl was an intimate friend of President Jackson. He was, like Mrs. Donelson, also a member of the President's household, for he had married Miss Caffery - a direct relative of the present American Ambassador to France - a girl who was the niece of Mrs. Jackson and after Mrs. Jackson's death in 1828, Earl devoted himself for nine years to painting portraits of the President. He was so close to the President that he was buried next to Jackson's tomb in the gardens of The Hermitage, at Nashville, Tennessee.

This oil portrait of Emily Donelson is one of the best paintings Earl ever did. His style was often hard and tinny, but not so here. Steering a course closer to British portraiture of the school of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Earl has here produced a work somewhat akin to that of Thomas Sully, for, like Sully, he studied in England and at the same time (1800-1810). The pose of the sitter is graceful and the brushwork represents Earl at his boldest and most fluent. Although the painting has been retouched in spots, it is most authentic of its period.

(SIGNED) James Lane
Research Assistant

The canvas measures about 36x28 inches.

-2-

B. The Portrait

Ralph S. Earl (sometimes spelled Earle), the artist (1788-1837), who painted this portrait of Emily Donelson in 1830 when she was 22 years old, is a recognized American portraitist, some of the famous Ralph Earl, the Connecticut painter. Ralph Elmer Whitehead Earl was an intimate friend of President Jackson. He was, like Mr. Donelson, also a member of the President's household, for she had married Mr. Earl - a direct relative of the present American Ambassador to France - a girl who was the niece of Mrs. Jackson and after Mrs. Jackson's death in 1829, Earl devoted himself for nine years to painting portraits of the President. He was so close to the President that he was invited next to Jackson's home in the garden of the White House, at Nashville, Tennessee.

This oil portrait of Emily Donelson is one of the best paintings Earl ever did. His style was often hard and thin, but not so here. Steeping a course closer to British portraiture of the school of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Earl has here produced a work somewhat akin to that of Thomas Gainsborough, for, like Gainsborough, he studied in England and at the same time (1800-1810). The pose of the sitter is graceful and the brushwork represents Earl at his confident and most fluent. Although the painting has been retouched in spots, it is most authentic of its period.

(SIGNED) James Lane
Research Assistant

The canvas measures about 38x28 inches.

January 29, 1946.

Dear General Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on January 28, 1946, considered the question of an appropriate memorial to Pierre Charles L'Enfant in the National Capital, and recommend the erection of a fountain in the area along the Mall, south of the National Archives Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, Northwest, as indicated on the General Plan of the Mall (1.5-211) of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

If this suggestion is approved by your Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to consider matters in connection with it with you at some time in the near future. It is understood that this Memorial would be provided by the Government in appreciation of L'Enfant's outstanding service in making the Plan for the City of Washington, and that it would be completed for the proposed Sesquicentennial Celebration, in 1950, of the establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Major General U. S. Grant III,
Chairman, National Capital
Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT F

January 28, 1946.

Dear General Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on January 28, 1946, considered the question of an appropriate memorial to Pierre Charles L'Enfant in the National Capital, and recommend the erection of a fountain in the area along the Mall, south of the National Archives Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, Northwest, as indicated on the General Plan of the Mall (1.5-211) of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

If this suggestion is approved by your Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to consider matters in connection with it with you at some time in the near future. It is understood that this memorial would be provided by the Government in appreciation of L'Enfant's outstanding service in making the plan for the City of Washington, and that it would be completed for the proposed Bicentennial Celebration, in 1950, of the establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Major General U. S. Grant III,
Chairman, National Capital
Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

[PUBLIC LAW 155—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 318—1ST SESSION]

[S. J. Res. 31]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the appropriation for the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of \$585,000 provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 27, 1940, as amended and carried forward by the Act of June 8, 1942, for the reconstruction of the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the United States Capitol, together with such additional amounts as may be provided hereafter for such purpose, shall be available also for the substitution of reinforced concrete roof slab for the skylights over the Senate and House Chambers, reconstruction of ceilings, redecoration, acoustical treatment, improved lighting, and other alterations, changes, and improvements in such Chambers: *Provided further*, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and for expenditure in the same manner as the appropriation heretofore made, such additional amounts as may be necessary for the additional improvements herein authorized: *Provided further*, That the project, insofar as it affects the Senate wing of the Capitol, shall be carried forward by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with plans to be approved by a committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon recommendation of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds: *Provided further*, That the project, insofar as it affects the House wing of the Capitol, shall be carried forward by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with plans to be approved by a committee of five Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon recommendation of the chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

SEC. 2. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution for a total amount not exceeding \$861,000 in addition to the aforesaid appropriation of \$585,000 heretofore provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of June 27, 1940.

Approved July 17, 1945.

Exhibit G

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January 30, 1946

Mr. David Lynn
Architect of the Capitol
The Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lynn,

When I was in Washington last Monday for a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Caemmerer advised that you indicated to him that the plans for remodeling the Senate and House Chambers in the Capitol must be finished before the adjournment of the Congress early in July. If that is the case, it would seem that the drawings must be progressing rapidly to a state where it would be wise for the Commission to review them before it is too late to consider such suggestions which the members of the Commission might wish to make.

I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would advise me as soon as the preliminary studies, which the Architect and the Consulting Architects are making, are ready in the preliminary stage so that we may meet with you and with them to review these studies; it is exceedingly difficult, as you fully realize, to offer suggestions after the plans are fully developed and more or less fully crystalized.

We promised Senator Andrews, Chairman of The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, and other members of the Joint Committee, that we would be glad to comply with the request to review and to pass upon the plans for the Senate and House Chambers and I am sure that you will also be glad to have such comments and suggestions as the Commission of Fine Arts may wish to make.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman

EXHIBIT G-1

January 30, 1916

Mr. David Lynn
Architect of the Capitol
The Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lynn,

When I was in Washington last Monday for a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Cassman advised that you indicated to him that the plans for remodeling the Senate and House Chambers in the Capitol must be finished before the adjournment of the Congress early in July. If that is the case, it would seem that the drawings must be progressed rapidly to a state where it would be wise for the Commission to review them before it is too late to consider such suggestions which the members of the Commission might wish to make.

I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would advise me as soon as the preliminary studies, which the Architect and the Consulting Architects are making, are ready in the preliminary stage as that we may meet with you and with them to review these studies; it is exceedingly difficult, as you fully realize, to offer suggestions after the plans are fully developed and more or less fully crystallized.

We promised Senator Andrews, Chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, and other members of the Joint Committee, that we would be glad to comply with the request to review and to pass upon the plans for the Senate and House Chambers and I am sure that you will also be glad to have such comments and suggestions as the Commission of Fine Arts may wish to make.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William D. Clark,
Chairman

COPY

Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D.C.

February 1, 1946.

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I appreciate your letter of January 30th, regarding the plans for the interior alterations to the Senate and House Chambers of the Capitol. You will understand that it has been desirable to proceed carefully with the preparation of the preliminary drawings in order that the problems of illumination, air conditioning, and acoustics, as well as the architectural features, might receive proper consideration. I believe that the design has now reached the point where I will be able soon to give you some idea as to when the preliminary drawings may be expected to be ready for your review. I will notify you as far in advance as may be possible.

You may be sure that the comments and suggestions of the Commission of Fine Arts will be welcome. I feel that we are fortunate in having the benefit of the service which has been so generously offered by your Commission.

Yours very truly,

David Lynn,

Architect of the Capitol

COPY

Architect of the Capitol
Washington, D.C.

January 1, 1911.

Mr. Theodore D. Gillette, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gillette:

I appreciate your letter of January 30th, regarding
the plans for the interior alterations to the Senate and House Chambers
of the Capitol. You will understand that it has been desirable to
proceed carefully with the preparation of the preliminary drawings in
order that the problems of illumination, air conditioning, and acoustics,
as well as the architectural features, might be given proper consideration.
I believe that the design has now reached the point where I will be able
soon to give you some idea as to when the preliminary drawings may be
expected to be ready for your review. I will notify you as far in
advance as may be possible.

You may be sure that the comments and suggestions
of the Commission of Fine Arts will be welcome. I feel that we are
fortunate in having the benefit of the service which has been so
generously offered by your Commission.

Yours very truly,

David Lynn

Architect of the Capitol

EX-1011-1-2

January 29, 1946.

Dear General Swift:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on January 28, 1946, considered your letter of January 16th and the photographs of models submitted therewith for the obverse and reverse of a proposed American Campaign Medal.

The Commission regard the design inadequate and not sufficiently distinguished for the purpose intended; therefore, the Commission do not approve the design.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Brigadier General Ira P. Swift,
Chief, Special Group, G-1,
General Staff, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT H

January 22, 1946.

Dear General Swift:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on January 22, 1946, considered your letter of January 16th and the photographs of models submitted therewith for the obverse and reverse of a proposed American Campaign Medal. The Commission regard the design inadequate and not sufficiently distinguished for the purpose intended; therefore, the Commission do not approve the design. For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman.

Brigadier General Ira P. Swift,
Chief, Special Group, G-1,
General Staff, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT H

February 6, 1946.

Dear Colonel Hyzer:

With reference to your request for further advice in the matter of the proposed American Campaign Medal, I have to inform you that the Commission of Fine Arts were very much disappointed in the models, based on the photographs thereof, which were submitted by Brigadier General Swift with his letter of January 16th. The figure of Columbia proposed for the obverse is commonplace, lacking character and distinction; this may also be said of the eagle proposed for the reverse of the three Campaign Medals. The artist is without doubt a good sculptor but apparently not a skilled medallist, as has been demonstrated by his earlier work submitted to the Commission by the General Staff.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that three eminent sculptors, who are thoroughly competent medallists, were chosen for the three Campaign Medals as the result of a competition conducted by the War Department in 1943, namely, Gaetano Cecere, Adolph A. Weinman, and Edmond Amateis. A report concerning this competition will be found in the enclosed copy of the Fourteenth Report of the Commission of Fine Arts, page 74. It was thought at the time, when the War and Navy Departments decided to postpone action with reference to the adoption of designs for the Campaign Medals, that these sculptors and medallists would be the artists commissioned for the design of the Campaign Medals. The Commission of Fine Arts strongly recommend this procedure.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Colonel P. S. Hyzer,
General Staff, War Department,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT H-1

February 2, 1945.

Dear Colonel Hyatt:

With reference to your request for further advice in the matter of the proposed American Campaign Medal, I have to inform you that the Commission of Fine Arts were very much disappointed in the models, based on the photographs thereof, which were submitted by Brigadier General Swift with his letter of January 10th. The figure of Columbia proposed for the reverse is commonplace, lacking character and distinction; this may also be said of the entire proposed for the reverse of the three Campaign Medals. The artist is without doubt a good sculptor but apparently not a skilled medalist, as has been demonstrated by his earlier work submitted to the Commission by the General Staff.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that three eminent sculptors, who are thoroughly competent medalists, were chosen for the three Campaign Medals as the result of a competition conducted by the War Department in 1943, namely, Gastino Scacere, Adolph A. Weinman, and Edmund Amstutz. A report concerning this competition will be found in the enclosed copy of the fourteenth report of the Commission of Fine Arts, page 74. It was thought at the time, when the War and Navy Departments decided to postpone action with reference to the adoption of designs for the Campaign Medals, that these sculptors and medalists would be the artists commissioned for the design of the Campaign Medals. The Commission of Fine Arts strongly recommend this procedure.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

EDMUND A. WEINMAN

President

February 2-1

Colonel F. C. Hyatt,
General Staff, War Department,
Washington, D.C.

January 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on January 28, 1946, approved the design which you submitted for additional hangars for the Washington National Airport.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman

Hon. W. E. Reynolds,
Commissioner of Public Buildings,
Federal Works Agency,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT I

January 23, 1946.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on
January 23, 1946, approved the design which you submitted for
additional hangars for the Washington National Airport.
For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,

Chairman

Hon. W. E. Reynolds,
Commissioner of Public Buildings,
Federal Works Agency,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT I

COPY

January 24, 1946.

Superintendent, National Capital Parks.

Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks.

Inspection of Equestrian Statues for Arlington Memorial Bridge.

This will serve to record that on January 23 I inspected the equestrian groups for the Arlington Memorial Bridge under Contract No. I-28-P-46, being prepared by Leo Friedlander, in company with Mr. L. Lawrie, sculptor member of the Fine Arts Commission. We determined that the second full-size model has been completed in plastelina in accordance with Article VI (g) of the contract.

I therefore certify that Mr. Friedlander is eligible for payment of \$6,000. There is attached hereto a voucher in favor of Mr. Friedlander in the amount of \$6,000 which I recommend be approved for payment.

Assistant Superintendent.

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2cc-Accounts
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Mr. Caemmerer
Enclosure

EXHIBIT J

January 24, 1946.

Superintendent, National Capital Parks.

Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks.

Inspection of Sculpture Statues for Arlington Memorial Bridge.

This will serve to record that on January 23 I inspected the sculptural groups for the Arlington Memorial Bridge under Contract No. 1-28-46, being prepared by Leo Friedlander, in company with Mr. L. Lawrie, sculptor member of the Fine Arts Commission. We determined that the second full-size model has been completed in plaster in accordance with Article VI (g) of the contract. I therefore certify that Mr. Friedlander is eligible for payment of \$6,000. There is attached hereto a voucher in favor of Mr. Friedlander in the amount of \$6,000 which I recommend be approved for payment.

Assistant Superintendent.

Enclosure
Mr. Cassel
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Sec-accounts
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COPY

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Washington, D.C.

January 16, 1946.

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,
Secretary, The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Caemmerer:

I want to thank you for sending me a print of the revised design approved by the Commission of Fine Arts for the proposed Congressional Apartment Hotel, to be built south of the old House of Representatives Office Building; also for the copy of your report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the sample of the brick your Commission desires to have used for the project.

I have since discussed these matters with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and, like myself, he is very pleased with the revised design.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) DAVID LYNN,

Architect of the Capitol.

Exhibit K

The Agents of the Smithsonian Institution, The Commission of Fine Arts, and Miss Katherine W. Woodard, or Mrs. Eugene E. Meyer, as provided in Paragraph 4 of the Gift of the late Charles L. Green, have examined the following objects:

- 1 Gift bronze and Chinese, Han dynasty.
 - 1 Bronze vessel of the type ting, Chinese, Shang dynasty.
 - 1 Bronze vessel of the type ku, Chinese, Shang dynasty.
 - 1 Bronze and Chinese, Shang dynasty.
 - 1 Gift-bronze statue, Chinese, T'ang dynasty.
 - 1 Silver plaque, Chinese, Han dynasty.
 - 1 Pottery vase, Chinese, Sung dynasty. Long Chuan
 - 1 Porcelain vase in center surrounded by five smaller ones. Chinese, Ch'ing dynasty. Ch'ien Lung period.
 - 3 Small wooden statuettes, lacquered. Chinese, T'ang dynasty.
 - 1 Piece of glass, bowl-shaped, Chinese, T'ang dynasty.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, early 14th century. Page from a Shahnameh.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, 13th century. Minard, by Rashid al-Din.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, 14th century. A winter scene; two figures in conversation.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, 14th century. Shahnameh miniature, signed by Ustad Mahmud.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, 14th century. Shahnameh miniature, signed by Ustad Mahmud.
 - 1 Painting. Persian, 14th century. Shahnameh miniature, signed by Ustad Mahmud.
 - 1 Pottery plate Persian, Samanid type.
 - 1 Enamel gold plaque. Persian, 7th century.
 - 1 Pottery cup. Egyptian (Coptic).
- which have been recommended for purchase for the Trust of the late Mr. A. G. Wesley, Director, and they hereby approve the purchase.
- For the Agents of the Smithsonian Institution

(Signed) David H. Wesley, Vice-Chairman
For the Commission of Fine Arts

COPY

January 29, 1946.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WHITE HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1946.

A meeting of the Committee on White House Furnishings was held at the White House on Tuesday morning, January 29, 1946, at 10:30 a.m.

Those present were:

Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Chairman,
Mrs. Dwight Davis,
Mr. David E. Finley,
Mr. L. Andrew Reinhard,
Mr. Maurice Sterne,
Mr. F. V. Murphy,
Mr. Lee Lawrie,
Mr. H. G. Crim, Chief Usher of the White House,
Mr. Lorenzo S. Winslow, Architect of the White House,
Mr. H. T. Thompson, representing the Office

of National Capital Parks; and Mr. H.P. Caemmerer, who was designated "Recorder."

Mrs. Pratt explained that she has been chairman of the Committee for about twenty years, and during that time the Committee has had as its particular duty the task of advising with reference to the furnishings of the State Rooms of the White House---that is, all the rooms on the main floor, excepting the President's private dining room, and the rooms downstairs or on the ground floor. The Committee as now constituted functions as a Subcommittee of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Mr. Crim stated that he would be glad to assist in any way, and that Mrs. Truman would be pleased to receive the suggestions of the Committee after inspection of the rooms. The following recommendations were made:

RED ROOM: The damask on wall and furniture should be renewed. Inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of a red Aubeson rug, and Mr. Crim said it was in the Library downstairs, where the Committee saw it and approved its use, after cleaning, for the Red Room when wall coverings of a harmonious shade

January 29, 1946.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WHITE HOUSE FURNISHINGS

HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1946.

A meeting of the Committee on White House Furnishings was held at the

White House on Tuesday morning, January 29, 1946, at 10:00 a.m.

Those present were:

Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Chairman,
Mrs. David A. Bailey,
Mr. David A. Bailey,
Mr. I. Andrew Johnson,
Mr. Maurice Greene,
Mr. E. V. Murphy,
Mr. Lee Bowie,
Mr. H. G. Grimm, Chief Clerk of the White House,
Mr. Lawrence A. Hanson, Architect of the White House,
Mr. W. T. Thompson, representing the Office

of National Capital Parks; and Mr. H. T. Gammeter, who was designated "Recorder."

Mrs. Pratt explained that she has been chairman of the Committee for

about twenty years, and during that time the Committee has had as its

main duty the task of advising with reference to the furnishings of the State

Rooms of the White House--that is, all the rooms on the main floor, except--

ing the President's private dining room, and the room downstairs on the

ground floor. The Committee as now constituted consists of a Subcommittee

of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Mr. Grimm stated that he would be glad to assist in any way, and that

Mrs. Truman would be pleased to receive the suggestions of the Committee

after inspection of the rooms. The following recommendations were made:

FIND ROOM: The damask on wall and furniture should be renewed. Inquiry

was made as to the whereabouts of a red Aubusson rug, and Mr. Grimm said it was

in the library downstairs, where the Committee saw it and approved its use,

after cleaning, for the Red Room when wall coverings of a harmonious shade

have been installed.

BLUE ROOM: While a carpet or large rug was thought desirable, Mr. Crim explained it would be impractical to have it because of numerous receptions held in the room. Thereupon a fireside rug near the fireplace was suggested. Also there should be a mirror over the fireplace and a portrait on the opposite wall.

GREEN ROOM: It was noted that the wall covering of the Green Room was worn out in places. The Committee recommended that it be replaced by new green wall covering, subject to the submission of samples thereof for approval. Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Davis thought crystal appliques on the walls would be finer than the existing old lighting fixtures. The green Aubeson rug on the floor should be washed (as well as the red rug in the Library, heretofore mentioned). While in the room the Committee suggested that well-designed wood baskets be installed; and brass ash tray stands should be eliminated from all the State Rooms.

Mr. Finley called attention to the importance of having a competent restorer of portraits go over the pictures and frames in all the State Rooms to clean them and otherwise repair them where necessary.

Thereupon an inspection was made of the entrance room to the White House. Mrs. Pratt asked if the stanchions supporting a chord around the Seal of the President of the United States, in the floor of the room, could be removed; that this was done during the Administration of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover.

Mr. Crim said the eagle projects so far from the floor that people stumble over it, and some might get hurt if the fixture is removed.

Mr. Lawrie said the situation could be improved by modeling a new eagle

have been installed.

BLUE ROOM: While a carpet of large rug was thought desirable,

Mr. Grim explained it would be impractical to have it because of numerous
receptions held in the room. Therefore a fireplace rug near the fireplace
was suggested. Also there should be a mirror over the fireplace and a
portrait on the opposite wall.

GREEN ROOM: It was noted that the wall covering of the Green Room
was worn out in places. The Committee recommended that it be replaced by
new green wall covering, subject to the submission of samples thereof for
approval. Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Davis thought crystal appliques on the walls
would be finer than the existing old lighting fixtures. The Green Anderson
rug on the floor should be washed (as well as the red rug in the library,
heretofore mentioned). While in the room the Committee suggested that well-
designed wood baskets be installed; and dress and tray stands should be
eliminated from all the State Rooms.

Mr. Finley called attention to the importance of having a competent
restorer of portraits go over the pictures and frames in all the State Rooms
to clean them and otherwise repair them where necessary.

Thereupon an inspection was made of the entrance room to the
White House. Mrs. Pratt asked if the stanchions supporting a chandelier
the seal of the President of the United States, in the floor of the room,
could be removed; that this was done during the Administration of Presidents
Coolidge and Hoover.

Mr. Grim said the eagle projects so far from the floor that people
stumble over it, and some might get hurt if the fixture is removed.
Mr. Lawrence said the situation could be improved by modeling a new eagle

and lettering flush with the floor.

GROUND FLOOR: The Committee felt that the entire corridor of the Ground Floor should be completely refurnished. Instead of existing couches and chairs there should be eight well-designed benches and four console tables.

Mr. Reinhard felt the corridor had a very ordinary appearance. He recommended, and the Committee concurred, that the walls should be retinted; that the old lighting fixtures on the ceiling should be removed and replaced by well-designed and appropriate new lighting fixtures; and that instead of the red carpet on the floor there should be a new carpet, possibly blue, green, or gray, to harmonize with the retinted walls.

Objection was made to the existing rod and curtain crossing the corridor, and used to shut off part of the corridor when necessary. Mr. Reinhard suggested a rolling and collapsible screen be installed, and the Committee felt this would be an improvement.

H. P. Caemmerer,

Recorder.

EXHIBIT M

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Objection was made to the existing red and curtain covering the

corridor, and used to shut off part of the corridor when necessary.

Mr. Reinhard suggested a rolling and collapsible screen be installed,

and the Committee felt this would be an improvement.

H. P. Greenleaf,

Recorder.

EXHIBIT M